



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 185

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No. 19,893.

號三十九百八千九萬一第

日六廿月二年戌壬

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1922.

五拜禮

號四廿月二年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

IT IS SURPRISING
HOW TORIC LENSES
CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

INTIMATION
MARTINI & ROSSI
FINEST
ITALIAN VERMOUTH
SWEET
DRY
Price reduced to \$22 per dozen
DUTY PAID
**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.**
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, along with the Sportsman's
favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.**
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Making.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSEON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.**
TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.30 p.m. to 12.45 a.m. every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
fine stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comproadors Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 259	No. 260	No. 261	No. 262	No. 263	No. 264	No. 265	No. 266	No. 267	No. 268	No. 269	No. 270	No. 271	No. 272	No. 273	No. 274	No. 275	No. 276	No. 277	No. 278	No. 279	No. 280	No. 281	No. 282	No. 283	No. 284	No. 285	No. 286	No. 287	No. 288	No. 289	No. 290	No. 291	No. 292	No. 293	No. 294	No. 295	No. 296	No. 297	No. 298	No. 299	No. 300	No. 301	No. 302	No. 303	No. 304	No. 305	No. 306	No. 307	No. 308	No. 309	No. 310	No. 311	No. 312	No. 313	No. 314	No. 315	No. 316	No. 317	No. 318	No. 319	No. 320	No. 321	No. 322	No. 323	No. 324	No. 325	No. 326	No. 327	No. 328	No. 329	No. 330	No. 331	No. 332	No. 333	No. 334	No. 335	No. 336	No. 337	No. 338	No. 339	No. 340	No. 341	No. 342	No. 343	No. 344	No. 345	No. 346	No. 347	No. 348	No. 349	No. 350	No. 351	No. 352	No. 353	No. 354	No. 355	No. 356	No. 357	No. 358	No. 359	No. 360	No. 361	No. 362	No. 363	No. 364	No. 365	No. 366	No. 367	No. 368	No. 369	No. 370	No. 371	No. 372	No. 373	No. 374	No. 375	No. 376	No. 377	No. 378	No. 379	No. 380	No. 381	No. 382	No. 383	No. 384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890	No. 891	
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THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,
LONDON, SCOTLAND AND BIRMINGHAM.

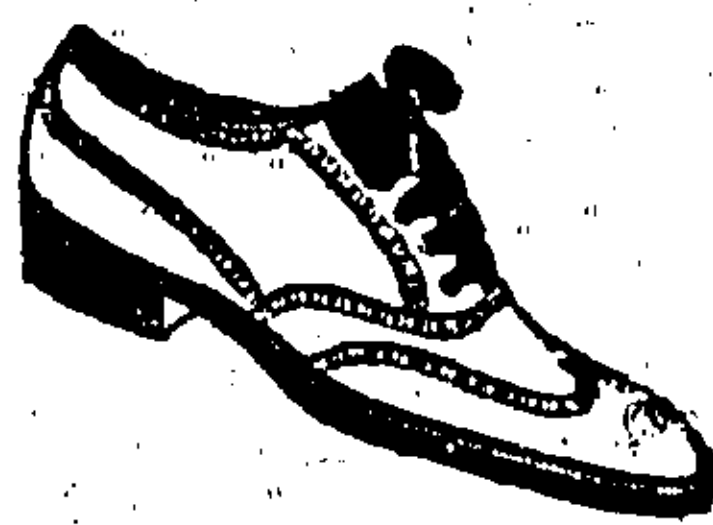
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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

Brogan Shoes



A nicely cut shoe that has become exceedingly popular, and at once appeals to the man who desires a neat, comfortable shoe.

Stocked in Black and Tan in all sizes and half sizes \$19.50.

HEAVIER WEIGHT FOR GOLF IN TAN ONLY \$22.50.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building Telephone 29 Des Voeux Road

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

NOVICES COMPETITION.

At the THEATRE ROYAL—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
MARCH 30th, 31st and APRIL 1st

SATURDAY, April 1st.

Novices Finals. 15 Round Featherweight Championship.
TEDDY NEAL v. A. B. CHADWICK.

15 Round Middleweight Championship.
A. B. DUNCAN v. A. P. O. CALLAGHAN.

ADMISSION
THURSDAY & FRIDAY, \$2.31 and 50 cents (no reserved seats) MEMBERS FREE.
SATURDAY, \$5 & \$3 (reserved) and \$1.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S MEMBERS, Monday, 27th March, GENERAL PUBLIC,
TUESDAY, 28th March, when Tickets for THURSDAY and FRIDAY (unreserved) will
also be sold. 635

7 O'CLOCK SAFETY RAZOR

Usual Price

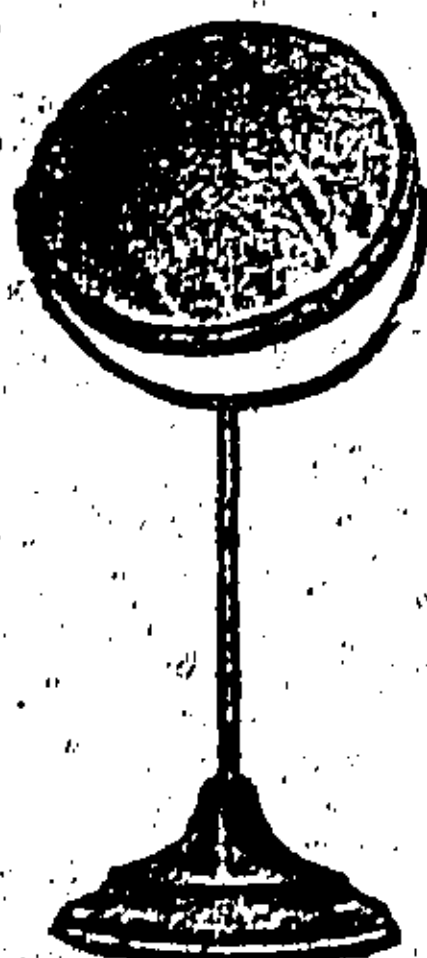
\$6.50

Special Price

\$3.75

The only Safety Razor selling Less than One Guinea that can be Stropped without removing the Blade.

7 O'Clock Safety Razor, Wallet Pocket Set
in Brown Leather, Flexible Strop Complete with six blades
Special Price \$3.75



SHAVING
MIRRORS

with Plain and
and Magnifying
Glass

PLAIN: \$4.95

DOUBLE GLASS

\$7.50 to \$12.50

SHAVING
BRUSHES

Real Badger
Hair.

Rubber Set

SHAVING
BRUSHES

GOOD AND
RELIABLE

\$4.50 to \$9.50



Yardleys Shaving Soap in Glass Bottle ... 40 cts.
Colgate Shaving Stick ... 40 cts.
Gillette's Razor blades ... 90 cts. Pkt. of SIX
Gillette's Razor blades ... \$1.50 Pkt. of 12

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.

RENTS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE TO BE CONTINUED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir ROBERT EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.), HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.),
Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary),
Hon. Mr. C. M. C. MESSER, C.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer),
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs),
Hon. Mr. E. A. IAVING, (Director of Education),
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works),
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.,
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK,
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN,
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG,
Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN,
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. Clerk of Councils.

ABSENT.
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEAR, C.B.E., K.C. (Attorney-General).

THE MINUTES.
The minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed by the President.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor laid upon the table an Order made by the Governor-in-Council under section 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, dated the 16th day of March, 1932.

FINANCE.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Finance Minutes Nos. 18 and 19 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The motion was agreed to.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 3) and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., who, according to the Agenda, was to move the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1886, asked His Excellency's permission for the Hon. Mr. PARK to do so.

Permission having been granted,

The Hon. Mr. PARK said: I beg to move the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1886. The purposes of the Bill are so fully set out in the "Objects and Reasons" that I have little to say further in explanation. Owing to the great increase in trade in this and neighbouring ports in recent years, the provisions of the existing Ordinance have been found very cumbersome in practice. This Bill provides much-needed reform and opportunities for the expansion of the Bank's currency and would allow of an extension of the Bank's capital and the keeping of reserves in offices where notes are issued. With regard to the increase of the nominal capital from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the former nominal capital has been fully paid up and the Bank wishes to take power to raise further capital as and when it is required. With these few remarks I beg to move the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: I beg to second it.

The first reading was agreed to.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:

1.—The objects of this Bill are:—
(a) To give the Corporation power to increase its capital, with the consent of the Governor, up to \$50,000,000. The present limit is \$20,000,000.

(b) To increase the limit of the ordinary note issue from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

(c) To revise the requirements of the law as to the security to be held against the ordinary note issue.

(d) To enable the Corporation to keep at certain places outside the Colony part of the security held against the excess note issue.

2.—Under the existing law the excess note issue must be fully covered by coin or bullion, under the control of "custodians independent of the Corporation," and this will be so under the new Ordinance also. In future, however, the excess note issue will mean any issue in excess of \$20,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as at present.

3.—The present requirements of the law as to the security to be held against the ordinary note issue are that coins or securities approved by the Secretary of State must be kept with the Crown Agents, or with trustees appointed by the Secretary of State, equal in value to 2 of the first \$10,000,000 of the issue, and that the remaining \$5,000,000 of the issue must be fully covered by such coin or securities, so deposited. The new Ordinance will provide simply that 2 of the ordinary issue, which issue will in future amount to \$20,000,000, must be so covered.

4.—The comparison between the existing law and the new Ordinance can also be made in the following way, as regards the first \$20,000,000 of the total issue. Security under present law:—
1 of \$10,000,000 in coin or securities.
\$5,000,000 in coin or bullion.
Security under new Ordinance:—
2 of \$20,000,000 in coin or securities.

It will thus be seen that the value of the security will not be altered, but that the Corporation will be relieved from the necessity of keeping coin or bullion against any part of the first \$20,000,000 of the total note issue.

5.—It will be noted that one provision disappears in the proposed new section 13, i.e., the requirement of the latter part of the present section 13 (1), that the Corporation must keep at each of its establishments an amount of coin or bullion equal in value to one-third at least of the notes issued from such establishment and actually in circulation. It is considered that this may be left to the discretion of the Corporation.

6.—Sub-section (4) of section 13 in all respects to the approval of the Governor, to keep, in place outside the Colony where notes may be issued by the Corporation, part of the excess note issue security, which must, of course, be in coin or bullion. The bringing of this section into practical operation, is of course, dependent upon the arrangement of a satisfactory scheme for the custody of the coin or bullion.

7.—Clause 4 is the usual saving clause.

SUPREME COURT (O.J.) EMERGENCY ORDINANCE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The Attorney-General, unfortunately, is detained in another place; I will therefore ask the Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of this Bill.

The Colonial Secretary: I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary then moved, and the Colonial Treasurer seconded, that the Bill go into Committee for consideration clause by clause.

The Council consented. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and on the Council resuming.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the third reading was agreed to, and the Bill accordingly passed into law.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (ALIENS' EMPLOYMENT) ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the second reading was passed, and the Bill was then carried through the further stages and passed into law.

CROWN LAND RESUMPTION ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921." He said: With regard to this Bill, I would like to add to what the Attorney-General said in moving the first reading, that in respect to representations which have been made relating to Clause 3 (c), in which the fear has been expressed that holders of lands under permit and settlers where they have no guarantee that their titles would be renewed may be deprived

of their land and buildings without proper compensation—on behalf of the Government I would like to say that these cases would be treated in the same equitable manner in which they have always been treated in this Colony, and any compensation in respect of their purely temporary rights will be on an adequate and equitable basis. The Ordinance, as has been pointed out, is aimed at preventing speculation in cases where purchases are made beyond the value of the land in expectation of a compensation in the event of resumption to which the holder of the temporary title has no right at all.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Since the first reading of this Bill many Chinese who have invested largely in landed property in this Colony have been very much alarmed as to the safety of such investments and their confidence in the good faith of the Government has also been much shaken. In their opinion this Bill, although simple in form, if passed into law, would have very far-reaching results, inflicting great loss on those who have helped so largely to build up the prosperity of this Colony and entailing great hardship on the original settlers in the island of Hongkong. After the remarks which have just been made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, which were, no doubt, made as answers to the arguments advanced by the Chinese who addressed a letter to me, in my capacity as Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce more than a month ago, I would like to say such arguments are still unknown to some of my unofficial colleagues on the Council, and, with your Excellency's permission, I would like to quote in full what the Chinese said in their letter to me.

I will begin with paragraph 4, which says:—
"As stated in the 'Objects and Reasons' of the Bill, the only part that is practically new is clause 3 (c) which aims at the exclusion of 'mere expectancies or probabilities' from all claims for compensation in land-resumptions. Paragraph 1 of the Objects and Reasons is not clear as to whether the Bill is intended to apply to lands held under certain tenures. For instance, it is not clear from the wording of either the Bill or the example given in the Objects whether building-leases held under 75-year and 99-year leases which do not contain a 'renewal' clause, would come within the scope of the proposed Bill. We cannot believe that it is the intention of the Government to bring this class of lands under the proposed law; but if it is, we submit that compensation should be paid in all such cases in respect of the probabilities or expectancy that the leases would be renewed."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: It will be rather difficult to follow the discussion: if the point is left too long. What I would like to know is whether it is seriously suggested by the persons who wrote that letter that a lease terminating at a definite date entitles the holder of the lease to expect a renewal and that he is entitled to compensation?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Under the condition on which the land was let to them I think that they are entitled to a renewal.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Is that more than "expectancy"?

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: In almost every case in the Colony the land was bought on expectancy. You cannot get over that fact.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Supposing a man has a lease for 75 years and there is an agreement that such lease should be renewed on certain terms—then there is an agreement and not mere expectancy.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said he was sorry he interrupted the hon. member (Mr. Lau Chu Pak) and signified to him to continue.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: Another point, which is very important, is that there are families who held lands before the island came under the British flag, and in the proclamation issued by Capt. Elliot at the time of the cession of the island it was said that the Chinese would be secured "in the enjoyment of their lawful private property, and interests." Under the law of China these men are still entitled to hold their lands in perpetuity. When resumptions are made it is only reasonable that compensation should be paid to them with that in view. Under the Bill now before us there will be no compensation paid because the Government have taken from them their rights in the land and given them leases in exchange. The natives of the New Territories are practically in this position. I do not think it is fair, sir, and it is my duty, I think, to let my colleagues on this Council know of the objections which were communicated to me by certain Chinese in a letter dated the 20th December.

CROWN LAND RESUMPTION ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921." He said: With regard to this Bill, I would like to add to what the Attorney-General said in moving the first reading, that in respect to representations which have been made relating to Clause 3 (c), in which the fear has been expressed that holders of lands under permit and settlers where they have no guarantee that their titles would be renewed may be deprived

INTIMATIONS

EN ROYAL MARINES.

KINDLY communicate with P.O. Box 130-1363

CITY HALL.

DEBUSSY-SCHUBERT-RECITAL.

to be given by

HARRY ORE

on

MONDAY, March 27th at 5.30.

Booking at ART PERSON'S

HONGKONG RENEVOLENT SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Benevolent Society will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY, March 29th at Noon. For the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1932.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 10th March, 1933. 1363

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD. NOTICE.

THE Forty-fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Co. will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th March at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1932.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 10th March, 1933. 1363

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of all or any of the undermentioned lots of Diesel Engine Gear at present lying at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's works at Kowloon.

The gear is for sale as it lies and purchasers will be required to remove it at their own expense. The gear will be sold without guarantee as to condition, and with all faults and errors of description.

Applications for permits to view should be made to the undersigned. Tenders should be deposited at the Commodore's Office, Naval Yard, Hongkong, not later than Noon on FRIDAY 7th April 1933.

Lot 1.—3 Tail End Shafts fitted with Gun Metal Seals and Couplings.
2 Bronze Propellers with two eddy cones.
2 Michel Thrust Blocks & Thrust Shaft.
2 Cast Steel Struts.
2 Cast Iron Stipbuilders Tubes.
Lot 2.—1 Steel 6 crank crank shafts and 4 Engine beds for same, cast steel and rolled steel.
Lot 3.—4 Cast Iron Flywheels.
Lot 4.—Numerous wrought steel engine frames.
Lot 5.—Numerous cast iron exhaust pieces.

H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer. 669

G. R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbor.

3. Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

4. A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of tender can be issued, this amount being returned if tender is not accepted.

5. The vessel will be on view from the 22nd March to the 22nd April inclusive during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.

Particulars of H.M.S. "WIVERN":
Length between Perpendiculars ... 435 ft.
Breadth at extremities ... 44 ft.
Depth in hold ... 20 ft.
Nominal Displacement ... 2,000 Tons (about)

6. Propelling Machinery and Boilers have been removed and only a few items of Workshop machinery and fittings have been left on board.

7. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to noon on MONDAY, the 24th April 1933.

H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer. H. M. Dockyard. Hongkong, March 21st, 1933. 668

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, 1933, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Trail, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Section	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value	Annual Rent	Other Particulars
1	100	Lot 100	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
2	101	Lot 101	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
3	102	Lot 102	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
4	103	Lot 103	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
5	104	Lot 104	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
6	105	Lot 105	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
7	106	Lot 106	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
8	107	Lot 107	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
9	108	Lot 108	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	
10	109	Lot 109	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£100	£10	

(Continued on page 3.)

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 2.)

Paragraph 3 of the letter says:—
“There are lands held by natives of the soil under short leases or permits, or, in some few cases, we are informed, under no leases or permits at all, although the owners and their forefathers have been occupants thereof from time immemorial—long before the Colony came under the British flag. It has been represented to us that a large number of these poor people hold no leases, but yearly permit from the Government, while some have not even obtained permits for putting up buildings on their land, through their ignorance of British law. It has been argued that, no matter what the form of document the people hold from the Government, they have a right to the permanent occupancy of the lands handed down to them by their forefathers, and that such right should be respected in face of the Proclamation issued by Captain Elliot at the time of the cession of the Island to Great Britain, which contained these words:—‘They (the Chinese) are further secured in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interests.’ According to the land laws of China, all titles to land, whether building or agricultural, are practically perpetual; and this being the case, it would seem that the present holders, so long as they can prove title, should be secured in the enjoyment of their property, and compensation should be paid to them for any resumption according to the prevailing market value, irrespective of the question of expectancy or probability. We believe that it is not this class of people that Bill is designed to aim at, but rather those who speculate in land. In this the writers have my sympathy.”

Paragraph 4 says:—“The fear expressed by the Government in paragraph 2 of the Objects and Reasons that inflated prices paid for land on more expectancy might have the effect of checking development of the district concerned, is not shared by those who have had intimate knowledge of land development in the Colony. What is required to stimulate a healthy development in that direction is greater expedition in dealing with applications for land, and the payment of fair compensation for all lands resumed for public purposes.”

The writers of the letter added:—“While on this question of resumption, we desire to bring to the notice of the Government certain representations made to us to the effect that the Government has often compulsorily resumed large portions of private-owned land when only a much smaller area was actually required for public purposes, and resold the excess at a profit.”

I hope that the Government may see their way in the future not to resume more land than is absolutely necessary for public purposes. I agree with the writers of the letter that the operation of this Bill, if passed, will seriously affect land development in the Colony and I submit that the Government should take these views into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Chow Sze-son: I fully concur in the opinions expressed by my senior colleague.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: With regard to the questions of Chinese tenancy I would prefer, to say nothing at this stage, leaving it to members of the Council more familiar with it than I am; but I will not be a party to any suggestion that a lease for a fixed period of years contains any suggestion, expectancy or hope of renewal unless it is stated in the lease. I am forced to take the view of the ordinary landlord who grants his property for a particular period that when that period has passed the lease is dead, and it is for him to decide whether he will renew it at all. If a lease contained no expectation or promise of renewal I would not dream of allowing any expectancy or leniency of the Government to be taken into account in the compensation. This is a plain business transaction, and it must stand on that basis. Another point, as far as I can understand the suggestion of the letter is, that it shall be open to any land speculator to purchase any agricultural land for more than its market value because he has reason to believe—may have been informed or learnt from private sources, or had heard rumours or guesses that the land was intended to be resumed in the future, and to expect to be lavishly compensated by the Government if the land is resumed. I can imagine nothing more calculated to delay the development of the Colony than a system by which people, obtaining private information or guessing where development is taking place, should purchase that land in the expectation of being handsomely compensated on the resumption of the land by the Government. If anybody is to get a price above the market value I would prefer that it should be the original holder. With regard to annual terms, if there is any reasonable expectation—I am sure you will agree with me that it has been practice of this Government to take very long views—we should deal equitably with the case. We have actually granted compensation for buildings in some cases where no compensation was really due in order that there might be no feeling

of hardship. I think the Government may be relied on to deal with all cases in a reasonable and equitable spirit. I think it is improbable that there are any number of original holders without a definite title to their land. I understand that the matter was dealt with by the Squatters Board, and I am not in a position to deal with it myself. With regard to what the hon. member said about Chinese law, if it is a fair statement of Chinese law it sounds rather remarkable, but I think if we came to apply the principles of Chinese law with regard to land tenure we ought certainly to apply them also to the compensation to be paid, and if the hon. member will inquire into the compensation paid at Canton when the new streets were made he will possibly have one of the surprises of his life.

The second reading of the Bill was then passed, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment and on the Council resuming, the Bill was taken through the third reading stage, and passed into law.

A WAR INDEMNITY ORDINANCE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR intimated that it was not proposed to take at this meeting the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution therefor.

THE RENTS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF TIME LIMIT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Honourable members will remember that about this time last year, after much hesitation and reluctance, I was compelled to introduce a Bill restricting rents, and I expressed at the time the hope that it would not be necessary to retain that Bill in operation more than one year. At the time the Bill was passed certain fears were expressed as to the effect it might have on building and generally on business. Such fears, I am glad to say, proved not well founded. There has been a very considerable amount of building during the past year and I had hoped it would be sufficient to relieve the previous shortage of housing accommodation to the extent that it would make it unnecessary to continue the Bill in operation. I am informed, however, that this has not been the case and it is still necessary to continue to keep this Bill alive; otherwise, tenants would be in the unfortunate position from which we had to rescue them last year. They would be at the mercy of unscrupulous landlords. I have, therefore, to give notice that it is the intention of the Government to propose in the next few weeks that the Ordinance restricting rents should be retained in operation another year. During the course of this year there have been communications to the effect that the Ordinance in certain circumstances had worked hardship on the landlords, and it might be that we shall think it desirable to introduce amendments which will require consideration. It will be of great assistance to the Government if those landlords or others who have found that the operation of the Ordinance as it stands needs amendment will inform the Government fully of the points to which they object in order that we may consider how far they weaken the principle of the measure.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

I propose that the Council adjourn till this day week, and as there will be very little before the Council, I propose, unless members object, that we should meet at 12 o'clock on that day.

HIS EXCELLENCY intimated that he would like the members of the Council to remain after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY later returned to the Council Chamber, but this meeting was not open to the Press.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,200 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Other Charges, Maintenance of Way, works and stations, repairs, Station buildings.

The CHAIRMAN: The Engineer of the railway has reported that in consequence of the abnormally heavy traffic recently passing through, the collapsible gates have been seriously damaged and, should be replaced. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORY OF THE ANTI-MUI TSAI AGITATION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

VICEROY OF THE ANTI-MUI TSAI AGITATION.

Sir,—In your leader of to-day on the Mui Tsai question, doubt is expressed as to the possibility of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mui Tsai and the Anti-Mui Tsai Society co-operating to draw up a scheme for abolition of the system for submission to the Government.

On this point, allow me to make a few observations that are approved by my Executive Committee and will be welcomed by you and all interested in this movement.

On the 11th inst., the writer had the pleasure of an interview with the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at which Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Hon. Secretary of the “Protection” Society, was also present. As a result of this meeting in the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the following letter, which is self-explanatory, was despatched:—
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Present.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1922.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Committee and the various Sub-Committees of this Society, held on the 13th inst., it was unanimously decided to give effect to your suggestion, made during my interview with you on the 11th inst., that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mui Tsai and the Anti-Mui Tsai Society should each appoint a small Committee to meet and devise a scheme to effect abolition of the Mui Tsai System for submission to the Hongkong Government. Accordingly, a Committee of six members of our Society have been selected to confer with representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mui Tsai.

I am also directed by my Executive Committee to say that our Society is always prepared to co-operate with any society or body with the avowed object of abolishing the Mui Tsai system in Hongkong and prepared to work forthwith for the attainment of this object. It is the conviction of my Executive Committee that the time is ripe for action to effect abolition, and it is their earnest hope that the Hongkong Government is of the same mind.—I remain, yours faithfully,

THE ANTI-MUI TSAI SOCIETY,
(Signed) C. G. ANDERSON,
(Hon. English Secretary).

I may also point out that I was informed unofficially last night that a Committee meeting of the “Protection” Society was held yesterday afternoon, when six members were appointed to meet representatives of our Society, jointly to devise a scheme to effect abolition. That they will succeed in evolving a satisfactory scheme must be the general wish of the local communities, particularly the British and the Chinese.—Yours faithfully,

C. G. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.

Under the title of labour organizations in Shanghai, the Government Bureau of Economic Information publishes a list of 17 bodies. The workers who are so organized include labourers, cooks, employees of vegetable shops, printers, seamen, mechanics, warehouse coolies, girl-hosiery makers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, landrymen, tailors, barbers and shoemakers. The list also includes a rich-sha coolies association, but a note explains that this has been organized by the managers of rich-sha concerns and has no relation with the coolies at all.

taken in hand at once. There are new gates and it is proposed to utilise them, and the estimate for carrying this work into effect is \$1,200.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,358 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, additional sidings, Loco Yard, Hungnam.

The CHAIRMAN: The Manager of the Railway states that they are experiencing great difficulty in the cleaning of the coaches. This work is done at Hungnam at the loco yard, and after discussing the matter with the Traffic Superintendent it was decided to concentrate and transfer the whole of the cleaning to Hungnam, putting in three sidings and laying additional water pipes.

The Hon. Mr. PARR: Does it mean that trains will have to proceed to Hungnam?

The CHAIRMAN: The fact is that with the present accommodation it is impossible to clean the coaches in time for the next day's traffic, but if they have them concentrated in one place they can clean them properly, and fill the cisterns ready for the next morning.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is done at night?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.
The vote was agreed to.

WEDDING.

DINSDALE-SMITH.

At the Peak Church, on Wednesday, Mr. F. A. Dinsdale, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was married to Miss Dorys M. Smith.

The bride's dress was of white champagne with pearl embroidered georgette. Miss Hilary Lowe, the bridesmaid, was attired in mauve crepe de chine.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. R. M. Smith, and Mr. J. D. H. Crawford, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, acted as “best man.”

Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Smith, No. 93, the Peak, at which the customary toasts, were honoured.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale left by the *Empress of Asia*, yesterday, to spend their honeymoon at Shanghai.

EUROPEANS THREATENED.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS FROM CANTON.

The following extraordinary letter, addressed in Chinese characters but written in English, was received by many local European firms in Hongkong on Wednesday. The post mark on the envelope shows that it emanates from Canton:—

Gentlemen,—It is reasonable that the general strike have been taken place in Hongkong by all labourers of every trade both for sympathizing with the women and for hastening the resolution of the women's strike. Hence all labourers have returned to their service immediately after the movement being settled; but those who serve to foreigners as boys, coolies and coolies, are mostly refused by their employers. We look through this as an action of revenge and ungratefulness to our Chinese. We therefore premonish you that we will take on trial the horrible way against you if you still do prevent them from resuming their employment. Remember that “few cannot resist many.”

“GROUP OF WORKER FOR PUNISHING RASCLES.”

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The report of the General Managers and Consulting Committee to the Shareholders is as follows:—

Working Account, 1920.—This account shows a surplus of \$534,307.02.

Reinsurance Fund.—It is proposed to appropriate \$38,014.132, at exchange 2.7-8-204,307.02, out of the profits of the year 1920 to the credit of this Fund. The Fund will then stand at \$170,861.0.11.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$30 per share absorbing \$340,000.

Working Account, 1921.—The balance at credit of this Account is \$101,039.11.

Consulting Committee.—The General Managers regret to have to record the death of Mr. Francis Maitland who has been actively interested in this Company since 1897 in the capacity of a member of the Consulting Committee.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, H. P. White retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, March 12th, state:—

Our market continues very dull. Some buyers have been closed with Europe, but there are no transactions to report with the Far Eastern market.

The end of the strike at Hongkong has resulted on this side in a sudden rise of the prices. So far it has been stated that the supply of rice will be sufficient after discharging the numerous steamers lying in Hongkong harbour, and the position of the rice market here tends to become more and more normal.

The total amount of rice exported from January, 1st up to February 28th is 168,002 tons against 151,438 in 1921.

We quote today:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.40 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for March-April shipment.

INCOME TAX FROM WAGE EARNERS.

The estimated cost of assessment and collection of income-tax from wage earners assessed quarterly for the year 1922-23 is £200,000. The estimated net produce of tax from this source for that year is £5,000,000. These figures are given by Mr. H. Young, Principal Secretary to the Treasury, in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons.

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3331 (STEALING WHY DONT YOU SMILE)

3335 (REMEMBER THE ROSE ROLL ON SILVER MOON)
3332 (GRANNY SHE LOVES ME SHE LOVES ME NOT)

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]
REPARATIONS DECISIONS.
COME AS A BOMBHELL TO GERMANY.

PARIS, March 23rd.
The Reparations Commission's decision includes: Of the 1,430,000,000 gold marks in kind France will receive 950,000,000 and the suspension of payments temporarily permitted will be considered by a commission on May 31st who, if not satisfied with the efforts being made to meet the instalments may demand payment of overdue amounts within a fortnight.

SEVERE AND HUMILIATING DEMANDS.

BERLIN, March 23rd.
The Reparations decision arrived like a bombshell. The Foreign Affairs Committee was hastily summoned. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that instead of alleviating Germany's financial situation, the decision has done the opposite. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* declares that the decision is humiliating over with unprecedented penalties. The *Vorwärts* predicts unusual excitement, especially among the workers. The *Ullrich Tagblatt* describes the demands as especially severe and humiliating.

FRANCE'S CHANGED ATTITUDE.

BOUND BY LONDON AND CANNES ARRANGEMENTS.

PARIS, March 23rd.
A change in the Government's attitude is contained in an announcement stating that, in deference to the Allied unanimous opinion, France will consent to be bound by the arrangements in which she participated at London and Cannes, but henceforward the actions of French delegates will be subject to Parliamentary approval. It is added that this attitude was defined when Mr. Lloyd George asked Mr. Poincaré to go to Genoa with a view to entering pledges on behalf of France.

AMERICAN BANK SENSATION.

OKLAHOMA, Oklahoma, March 23rd.
A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Governor of Oklahoma, Mr. Robertson, and the State Bank Commissioner, Mr. Dennis, on charges of accepting bribes to permit a bank to do business after it was found insolvent. It is alleged that they accepted twenty-five thousand dollars. The Governor is also charged with depositing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of State funds after the insolvency was discovered.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

NOT DEPENDENT ON RATIFICATION OF PACIFIC TREATY.

LONDON, March 23rd.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Lt.-Col. Amery said while the naval reductions were actually dependent on general ratification at Washington of the Naval Treaty they were not necessarily dependent on ratification of the Pacific Agreement.

A RUSSIAN PROTEST.

REVAL, March 23rd.
The Government of the Far Eastern Republic has sent notes to Japan, Britain and America protesting against alleged support of the White Guards and the export of Republican property from Vladivostok.

PROPOSED ARMISTICE IN ASIA MINOR.

PARIS, March 22nd.
The Allied Foreign Ministers resolved jointly to telegraph Athens, Constantinople and Ankara proposing a three months armistice in Asia Minor and the establishment of a neutral zone, ten kilometres wide, under the control of Allied commissioners.

IRELAND'S WARRING FACTIONS.

ARMY'S ALLEGIANCE TO THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, March 23rd.
Referring to the Provisional Government's ban, Commandant O'Connor, director of engineering in the I.R.A., declares that resolutions will be submitted to the convention on March 28th reaffirming the allegiance of the army to the Republic and appointing an executive which will have supreme control of the army. He declared that the convention will represent at least eight per cent. of the army and he also declared that the army was prepared to take the offensive against the Provisional Government even if at the elections the majority of the people supported the latter.

HARRIER CABLES. IMPERIAL TROOPS MAY BE NEEDED.

LONDON, March 22nd.
In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the situation on the Ulster boundary, Mr. Churchill read telegrams from both Irish Governments containing charges and counter-charges of raids and terrorism. He thought the whole question of controlling the border must be reviewed at the earliest possible moment by His Majesty's Government, which might have to consider forming a curtain of Imperial troops between the warring sections, similarly as in the case of Sicily.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO JAPAN.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The full names of the Reception Committee in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan are announced as follows:—H.H.H. Prince Yorihito Higashi Fushimi, who is well-known in Great Britain, having been there on two official visits (once when he represented the Imperial Japanese Court at the Coronation, and again when he was sent on a special mission to present the sword of a Marshal in the Japanese army to His Majesty the King).

H.E. Count Suteki Chinda, a former Ambassador in London, and more lately known to the British people as a member of the suite of H.H.H. the Prince Regent, Count Chinda is now one of the chief advisers to the Regent, having been appointed to this post last November.

Vicount Yoshitami Matsudaira, a Master of Ceremonies, who has spent many years in London, and who accompanied Prince Higashi Fushimi in 1918. Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamura, a Master of Ceremonies, who has only recently returned from a tour through Europe and America.

Major-General Toyohiko Yoshida, who was with Prince Higashi Fushimi at the time of the Coronation, and is now attached to the Imperial Household.

Rear-Admiral Katsunosuke Yamazaki, who was closely associated with the British Navy during the war.

Mr. Nobumichi Sakenobu, of the Foreign Office, who served in London as Counselor.

Mr. Senzo Sawad, a also of Foreign Office.

Lieutenant-Col. Masanosuke Tanuma.

Commander Kai and Kurokawa, I.J.N.

Beater's Pacific Service.

INDIAN FISCAL MATTERS.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO HAVE FISCAL FREEDOM.

DELHI, March 22nd.
The Legislative Assembly heavily rejected the proposal to tax imported silver.

LONDON, March 22nd.
An interesting position has been created by the Indian Legislative Assembly's refusal to vote supplies as a protest against heavy Military expenditure, especially the rejection of the proposal to increase the cotton import duty. While the *Times* declares that the refusal will probably necessitate reconsideration of Indian reports, the *Manchester Guardian*, reflecting the views of cotton exporters to India, sympathizes with the Assembly's action and declares that the only solution is Government borrowing combined with retrenchment.

It is noteworthy that the amendment to retain the cotton import duty of eleven per cent. led to a split of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, a section of which wished to fix the duty at 11½ per cent. In the course of the debate Sir Malcolm Hailey strongly denied that there had been any influence on the part of Lancashire. He said the Government was determined to have fiscal freedom in India at all costs.

MR. BOTTOMLEY IN TROUBLE.

TWO MORE SERIOUS CHARGES ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, March 22nd.
Two further charges against Mr. Horatio Bottomley were announced at Bow Street today, when the hearing of the charges mentioned on February 22nd was continued—namely, the taking of £15,000 from an account of which he was trustee to purchase the ex-German submarine *Deutschland*, and fraudulently converting to his own use £200,000 represented by allotment letters from the Bank of England in respect of Victory Bonds.

THE GENOA PROGRAMME.

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND JAPAN RELUCTANT.

LONDON, March 22nd.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the conference of Allied experts in London which is deliberating upon the Genoa programme yesterday considered the question of a general treaty with the Soviet, the chief effect of which would be de jure recognition, which is believed Britain and Italy are prepared to accord, while the main opposition comes from the Japanese, who appear to consider that a strengthened Moscow Government might be aggressive regarding Siberia, particularly Saghalien.

FRENCH RAILWAY BONDS.

ROTHSCHILD'S OFFER FIVE MILLION STERLING.

LONDON, March 22nd.
Rothschild's offer five millions sterling for French Northern Railway six per cent. bonds at a price of ninety.

HIS MAJESTY BETTER.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 22nd.
The race for the Lincolnshire Handicap resulted:—

Gravelly 20 to 1.....1.

Monarch 10 to 1.....2.

Roman Bachelor 5 to 1.....3.

Thirty two ran.

The race was won by five lengths with half a length between second and third.

PRAYA MURDER TRIAL ENDED.

JURY FIND THE PRISONER "GUILTY."

MIS-DIRECTION ALLEGED BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

At twenty minutes to six last evening—after a retirement of half-an-hour—the July in the Praya Murder Trial found the prisoner "guilty."

The last incidents of the long drawn out drama were of an unusual character and will now be related. Concluding evidence for the defence having been given during the first hour of the morning, counsel for the defence addressed the jury and ended his speech just after the fifth interval. The Attorney-General replied and reviewed the Crown evidence, and the Chief Justice began his summing-up at a quarter to four o'clock. He concluded at five minutes past five o'clock. A summary, necessarily much condensed, of these three addresses, which occupied many hours in utterance, is given at the end of this report.

The unusual ending of the trial came about in this way. The Chief Justice, in his summing-up, had told the jury that, as between the stories of the prosecution and of the defence, there was complete conflict and they had to decide which they would accept. The Judge also said: "If you think Capt. Morgan's story, corroborated as it now is by Mr. Larkins as well as other witnesses, is a truthful story you will find the prisoner guilty."

After they had been in consultation for half-an-hour, the jury returned to the Court and the Judge said to the Foreman (Mr. H. W. Bird): "You wish to ask me something?"

The Foreman: Yes, my Lord. We understood you to say that if we have no reasonable doubt that the man—Captain Morgan—saw leaving the rear of the ricksha is the prisoner in the dock we can find him guilty."

The Chief Justice: That is exactly what I did say. Irrespective of whether he saw him fire the shot or not!

The Chief Justice: Taking the whole of Capt. Morgan's evidence, if you have no reason to doubt the truth of it, you should find him guilty.

Mr. Jenkins: Irrespective of whether he fired the shot or not!

After a brief consultation with the jury, in the box, the Foreman indicated that they were ready to give their verdict.

The Clerk of the Court: Are you unanimous?

The Foreman: Yes.

Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

"GUILTY," replied the Foreman in a firm and steady voice.

APPLICATION BY THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jenkins was on his feet immediately. "My Lord," he said, "I must ask you to entertain an application. I trust it will meet with greater favour than the one I made in the course of the trial. I move an arrest of judgment on three grounds and ask your Lordship to reserve the point for legal argument. The first ground is misdirection of the evidence of Mr. Larkins after the closing of the Crown case."

The Chief Justice: But you agreed to it.

Mr. Jenkins: I will explain the circumstances under which I agreed. Your Lordship refused when I applied that the point should be argued under Section 68 of the Code of Procedure. Considerable argument ensued and your Lordship said you would consult your learned brother (the Puisne Judge) in Chambers. I then, as your Lordship refused to reserve it, considered that I was driven into withdrawal of the objection because of the fact that the effect of this evidence had been, to some extent, stated in the hearing of the jury.

The second point is that there was misdirection by the Bench by the Attorney-General's police report or statement taken by the police, of one of the witnesses for the Crown whose evidence was favourable to the defence and which was consistent, here, with every word he said in the Police Court. That statement was read by the Bench.

The Chief Justice: No, Mr. Jenkins, it was not I did not read it.

Mr. Jenkins: My Lord, I am sorry.

The Chief Justice: I have not the faintest idea what it is. I did not read it and I rejected it.

Mr. Jenkins: If your Lordship did not read it, I accept that fact without a moment's hesitation. I was under the impression that your Lordship did.

The Chief Justice: With regard to the point as to Mr. Larkins' evidence, I offered, as I told you at the time, to consider the matter and to confer with my learned brother, but I quite understood the position which you took. It was that, having regard to the fact that the Attorney-General had mentioned the additional evidence—the jury might—after the import of it and hence you thought it desirable it should go in; if you insisted on your objection I might have decided to exclude it. I understood you waived it.

Mr. Jenkins: I did not waive it. It was admittedly a novel and new point of law. I was driven, as a matter of strategy—I think you appreciated that—to the position I took up.

The Chief Justice: That is a misdirection by your Lordship to the jury when they returned just now and asked whether they understood what a direction was.

The misdirection is this: Your Lordship's direction to them was: "If there had no reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the man who left the rear of the ricksha they were to find him guilty, whether or not they could find he fired the shot."

The Chief Justice: I said, "taking the circumstances as a whole; the evidence as a whole."

Mr. Jenkins: The question of the Foreman was "irrespective of whether or not he saw him fire?" and your Lordship lay back in your chair and said, "Yes taking all the circumstances into effect."

So that the jury were thereby invited to find him guilty merely on the ground that he left the rear of the ricksha.

The Chief Justice: I understood the question to be—(to the Foreman)—Kindly inform me of your question again.

The Foreman: What we were in doubt about was as to whether you said that if we were satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that the man who left the rear of the ricksha and who was chased by Capt. Morgan—if he is the man in the dock—then we were to find him guilty irrespective of whether Capt. Morgan saw him fire the shot.

The Chief Justice: "Actually saw him fire"—in other words, whether you are satisfied that Capt. Morgan's evidence is correct that the prisoner is the man whom he chased, whom he followed up as being the man who fired.

The Attorney-General: May I say, Capt. Morgan did not say he saw the shot fired at all.

Mr. Jenkins: No, he merely surmised that he had fired the shot.

DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chief Justice: As regards the first point—Mr. Larkins' evidence being inadmissible—as I say, I might have rejected it but for the fact that you withdrew the objection to it. Had I rejected it, no question could have been raised as to its inadmissibility one way or the other. I am not saying you have not power to do it, but it is quite novel to me, when counsel representing the accused, withdraws his objection to evidence going in—whatever the reason may be—and contends afterwards that it is inadmissible.

Mr. Jenkins: I respectfully submit I had no option but to withdraw my objection.

The Chief Justice: I objected to receiving it for the full Court because I thought it unnecessary to do so. Had it gone as you suggested it should, and the jury convicted, it would have been a loop hole for quashing the conviction. It is quite possible that a conviction might have been quashed as a result. As you withdrew your objection I do not consider that is a ground for granting your application.

As regards the second point—the Attorney-General's handing up to the Court some documents—I did not read them. Even if I had, I have made no reference to it whatsoever to the jury nor did I, in any way, reflect in questions to the witnesses—upon any statement they made to the police, that would have the slightest bearing on the case.

As regards the third point—misdirection in reply to questions by the jury—see no misdirection whatever in it. My direction to the jury was that if they accepted the evidence of Capt. Morgan as a whole they would be entitled to convict beyond reasonable doubt. They now ask me if they have any right to convict, irrespective of the fact of whether he fired the shot.

The Attorney-General: At this stage, I should like to refer to Capt. Morgan's evidence. He did not actually see the prisoner fire the shot. He saw a man there; he saw the smoke.

Mr. Jenkins: A wisp of smoke, and he never saw him throw away the revolver and there is evidence, *contra*, that some body else fired the shot. Running away is not murder.

The Chief Justice (continuing his reply to Mr. Jenkins): You have your remedy in a petition to His Majesty's Privy Council. I see no reason whatever for reserving the point.

Mr. Jenkins: May I apply to your Lordship—I do not quite know what is the usual practice—but the judgment on this can be suspended while I make this application?

The Chief Justice: I see no reason why ever to suspend it. I shall certainly pass over to him.

Mr. Jenkins: Certainly my Lord; if that is your Lordship's opinion I shall sit down.

SENTENCE PASSED.

The prisoner was then asked, in the usual form, if he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon him. He said he had, but he wanted to make his statement from the witness-box.

No, you cannot do that," said the Judge. "What do you wish to say to your jury from there?"

The prisoner then began to repeat the evidence he had already given. After some sentences of this, the Judge said, "You have told us all this before. Unless you have anything to say in addition, it is a waste of time."

Prisoner: In that case I have nothing else to say, but I must ask you to "act on things by reason."

The Judge: Is that all?

Prisoner: I do not know how to say anything else. I must leave the matter in your hands to have mercy on me and to do things as ordering to reason.

The Judge then donned the black cap and addressed the prisoner:

Long Wo—The jury, after a very patient hearing and after a very able defence on your behalf, have found you guilty of murder, and in that verdict I entirely concur. It was a dastardly crime and you took away the life of a man, for some motive best known to you, and, as far as we know, a man who had done you no harm. For the offence of murder there is only one punishment known to the law and that is death. I must now pronounce the sentence of death on you. I committed no offence; I must say something more before I die. The Chief Justice ordered him to be removed; he resisted violently and in spite of his small stature it took three or four burly policemen to remove him to the cells below the dock.

The Court rose at a few minutes past six o'clock.

THE EARLIER PROCEEDINGS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

When the hearing was resumed in the morning the Attorney-General announced that he did not propose to cross-examine any further the witnesses for the defence. His position was that there was a direct conflict between them and the Crown witnesses and that the witnesses for the defence must be taking a subpoena.

Chief Warder J. C. West gave evidence that "so far as he could see" nothing was done at an identification parade held by the defence at Victoria Gaol to render the identification valueless. The witnesses for the defence identified the prisoner without hesitation.

To meet the charge of fabrication of evidence, a foreman who found some of the witnesses for the defence was permitted—in spite of the rules against admitting hearsay evidence—to say what the men told him in the first instance before they saw a solicitor's clerk.

The Attorney-General expressed the hope that the Crown would be granted the same privilege on occasion—it would help in numerous cases.

The witness said that when the solicitor's clerk called on him he "did not want to tell him, at first, what he had discovered from the *fohki*."

"Why not?" asked the Judge.

"Because regarding things in Hongkong it is better not to interfere," replied the witness.

Mr. Ho Cheuk was then recalled at the request of the jury. He said the ricksha coolie who pointed out to him the revolver in the Bank Garden said "Some-one throw it there." He saw the coolie again next day but on neither occasion did he take his number.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor for the defence, was called as to the identification parade at the Gaol. Mr. Jenkins asked him if (in effect) anything was done to "fake" the identification parade.

Mr. Judge: I think that is quite unnecessary. I am quite sure a gentleman of Mr. Brutton's standing would not.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jenkins then addressed the jury on the prisoner's behalf. After expressing sympathy with the victims (in which he was, later, joined by the Attorney-General) he said:

"I beg you most earnestly to steel yourselves to withstand the popular cynicism of your fellow clubmen who say 'find this man not guilty.' I say that, admittedly, because I move amongst people with whom we are all in daily communication and I know, as you know, that outside of this Court this man has been condemned, hanged, drawn and quartered hundreds of times by lay judges who have never been inside this Court. They pick up scraps of the evidence from reading the newspapers and, though knowing absolutely nothing about it, they feel quite fitted to take the place of the Chief Justice and jury and decide the verdict."

Mr. Jenkins then asked the jury to go into the Club and about the Colony, without meeting this class of question: "What! You found that man not guilty?" You are bound to meet it—you have met it while you have been on the jury. This man has been pre-judged and I beg you to care enough for these people outside who say that this man is guilty. You are strong enough to take the right decision if you think he is not guilty."

Reviewing the evidence, counsel said: "The crucial point is the place at which the chase started. Capt. Morgan's evidence failed signally there." After discussing that evidence in detail Mr. Jenkins advanced a theory that the revolver must, from its position, have been dropped from Des Vaux Road, as his witness said; and not from Wardley Street, as the Crown suggested.

The Chief Justice: I wish we had discussed that when we were at the view. I did not see anything in its position to prevent it from having been thrown from Wardley Street.

Referring to the Attorney-General's suggestion that the evidence for the defence had been a fabricated counsel said: "It was easy to say but it was not so easily proved and the jury won't ask for some proof of it than the mere statement of the Attorney-General. The evidence of the witnesses for the defence was a ped with honesty by the identification parade last Saturday."

The Attorney-General said, "Why had they not come forward before?" As the Chief Justice said, "In the streets and the Club," remarked Mr. Jenkins, "are lots of Europeans who saw what happened—at least they say they saw what happened. They take your place on the jury and decide the case. Why don't they come forward? It is all very well for the Attorney-General to sit down and say that he will not cross-examine the witnesses. With his mission, it is a derivative department and so on, if the Crown, in the preparation of its case, had done as Mr. Brutton had done, had gone to all of the officers which overtook the *fohki* and had collected the evidence, which was available to them, they might have been able to say, 'From the evidence of a number of Europeans of standing and it is in direct conflict with the evidence for the defence.'"

The Attorney-General: Your evidence is now in the hands of the jury. It is now their duty to decide whether the evidence of the Crown as a whole is satisfied as to proof. It is not their duty to say that the evidence of the defence is a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. If you think Capt. Morgan's story, corroborated as it is now by Mr. Larkins and other witnesses, is a truthful story you will find the prisoner guilty. If you have any reasonable doubt—a doubt that lends you to say 'I shall always have it on my conscience that I felt a real doubt whether Crown case was proved'; if such a doubt exists in your minds, you will find the prisoner not guilty."

ADDRESS BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, after some introductory remarks, said he thought it a little unfair to suggest that the Crown might have met the evidence for the defence by calling other evidence. "My friend," said Mr. Kemp, "that the Crown might have gone round Queen's and Prince's Buildings and collected European evidence to show that the evidence for the defence was a fabrication."

Well, gentlemen, he has to show a large number of men running at the head of

the prisoner and Capt. Morgan; it was equally open to him to go to these offices and call European witnesses to prove that."

Later when the subject was referred to again by the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice remarked: "I take it, Mr. Jenkins, that you might have called, in the first instance, other Europeans, if you had a say, to confirm the evidence of Capt. Morgan." The Attorney-General replied that he submitted that the Crown case was perfectly clear and convincing as it stood.

As to the witnesses for the defence, Mr. Kemp said they each came (with one exception) from a different section of the route of the pursuit. Each told a short, simple story (which was all the more difficult to break down in cross-examination); as two men were not called from one spot their evidence could not be tested one against the other. He hoped the jury had noticed their demeanour. "So very clear and distinct in answer to my friend," said Mr. Kemp, "that when I began, so stupid and evasive." On the other hand, Mr. Kemp said that although there were natural discrepancies, due to difference of recollection and so on, the Crown evidence, the witnesses were trustworthy and, if the jury believed that Capt. Morgan did not lose sight of the prisoner they must find the prisoner guilty of murder.

SUMMING-UP BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

"The Chief Justice joined with learned counsel for the defence. If it was necessary in asking the jury to banish any preconceived notions from their minds, having with the evidence, the Chief Justice said:—

"If you are prepared to accept the evidence for the prisoner the case for the Crown falls. If you reject that evidence it will involve finding a conspiracy on the part of a number of Chinese witnesses to defeat the administration of justice in this Colony. Gentlemen, I have no experience of the law, but I have a great deal of experience of the Chinese witnesses and am fully justified in saying this to you: that while most Chinamen come into the box to speak the truth and promote the administration of justice, I am bound to tell you that collusion of witnesses to tell a story having no regard to the truth of that story at all is not, I regret to say, uncommon. I have had to find, as a fact, that the most extraordinary tales, carefully interwoven, and building the foundation upon another adding some superstructure and a third carrying it a little further until the chain of evidence becomes so conclusive that the Court, in ordinary circumstances would be convinced; I have had to find as a fact that such evidence has been entirely and absolutely unfounded and built up purely for the purpose. In view of that observation, it is not for me to weigh the evidence on both sides. It is not suggested by the defence that what the European witnesses say is incorrect but that they made a mistake. Inasmuch as their evidence was taken some days ago I think it best that I should read it shortly to you, so that you may have fresh in your minds what they said."

In reading over the evidence of the principal witnesses for the Crown the Chief Justice referred to Capt. Morgan's correction of a slip he made as to some position and remarked: "It is a thing I constantly have to comment on in this Court, that intelligent European witnesses are always hawarding a guess instead of saying 'I don't know.' They say 'Oh yes, I think it was so-and-so, and later have to withdraw it. And then counsel, naturally, comment on it. It is the only observation I have to make on Capt. Morgan's evidence—I leave it to you—; that if the story read forward by the defence is true his vision is most defective. He saw nobody except the prisoner in front of him; the defence say there were several people. With regard to the fireman, I have only to say that his evidence, though he was called by the Crown, in a large measure corroborates the evidence of the defence; if his story was to be accepted it very largely broke down the case for the Crown as I questioned him."

The Chief Justice read from a short-hand note of this part of the evidence.

Mr. Jenkins: Perhaps your Lordship would not mind stating that in the main, he gave the same evidence at the magisterial inquest.

Of the prisoner's evidence, the Chief Justice remarked that it was for the jury to say whether his silence when picked up after arrest was reasonable. Was his statement to the police that he was "passing his Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, I do not know what was the matter," a reasonable remark in view of the fact that he him if said he had been in company with others who had had a man with a glass of beer would desire to clear himself? "I think," said the Chief Justice, "this point, that the evidence for the defence is fresh in your memory. I do not propose to read it, unless you desire it."

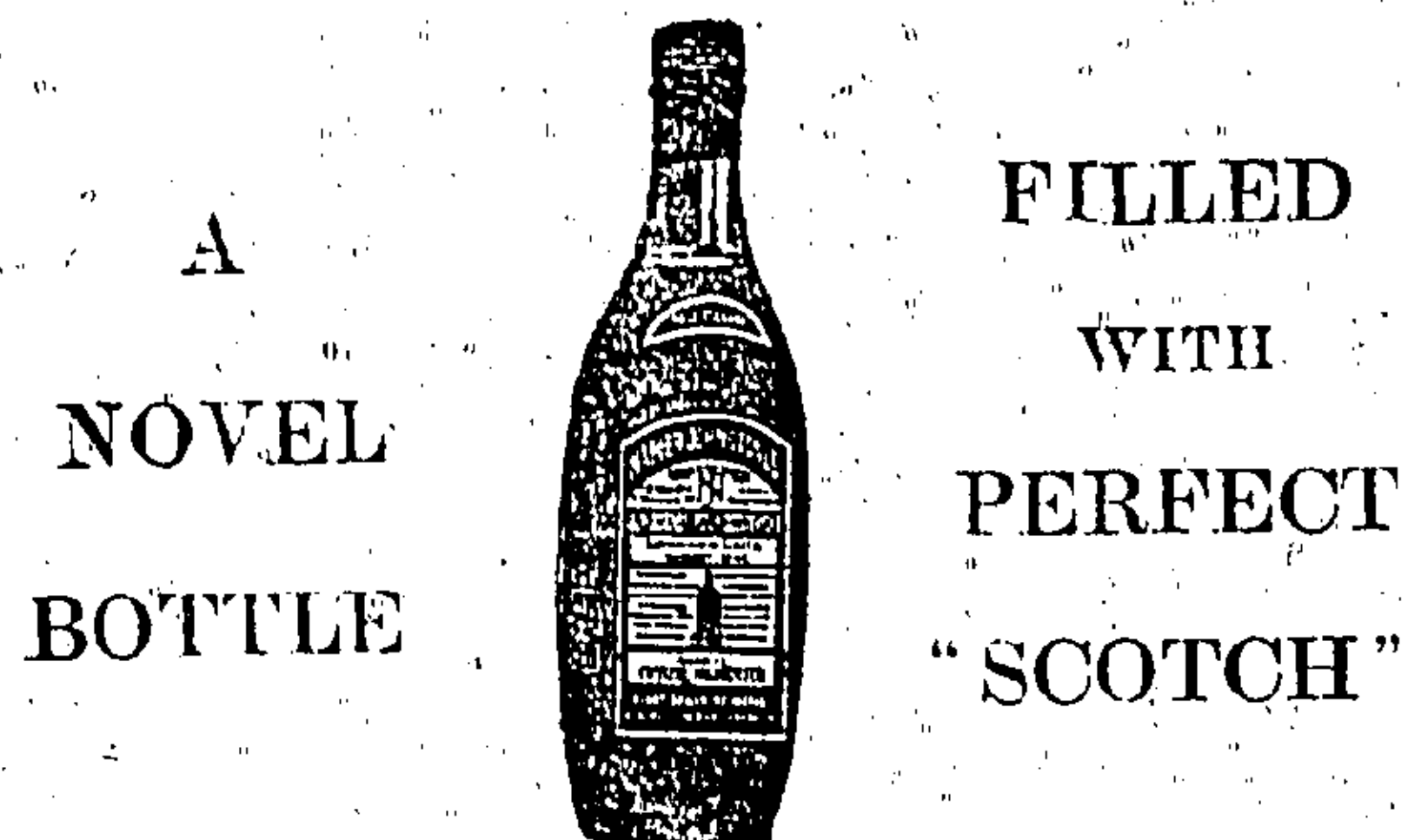
The Foreman: No, my Lord.

The Chief Justice then noticed that he had overlooked Mr. Jenkins' evidence and he read salient portions of it. At one point Mr. Jenkins is reported to read a portion from the *Daily Press* report: "Your Lordship has not got it question and answer," he said.

"Finally," said the Chief Justice, "if you accept the defence, you say that all the witnesses for the prosecution are in error about the man running. The question is whether, taking the evidence of the Crown as a whole you are satisfied as to proof. It is not their duty to say that the evidence of the defence is a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. If you think Capt. Morgan's story, corroborated as it is now by Mr. Larkins and other witnesses, is a truthful story you will find the prisoner guilty. If you have any reasonable doubt—a doubt that lends you to say 'I shall always have it on my conscience that I felt a real doubt whether Crown case was proved'; if such a doubt exists in your minds, you will find the prisoner not guilty."

The members of the jury were Messrs. E. W. Bird (foreman), A. S. Gubbay, W. E. Walker

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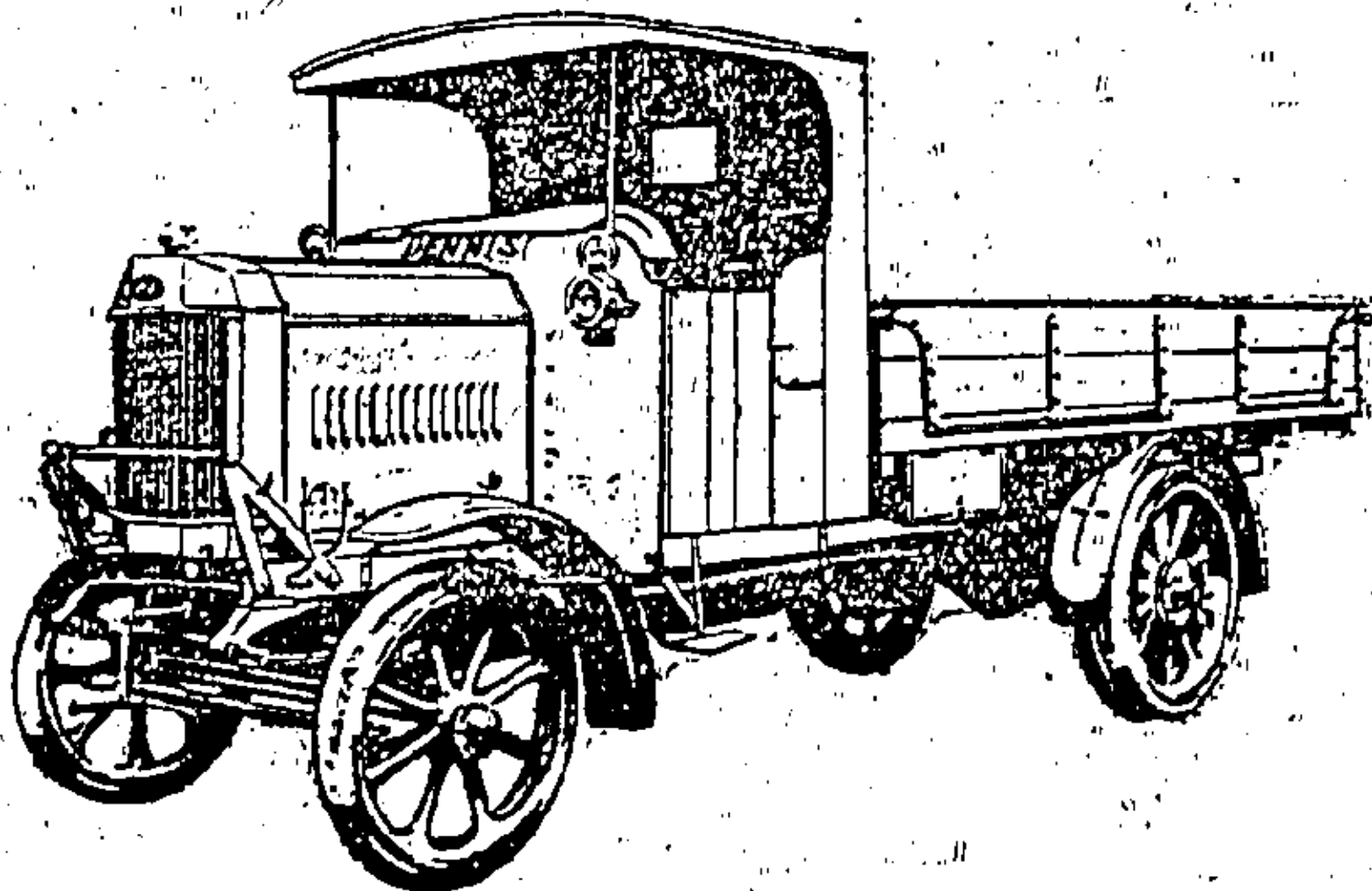
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CHURCH AND STAGE.

NEW YORK PASTORS OUTBURST.

An extraordinary occurrence marked the service on February 12th at the Calvary Baptist Church, in New York.

After the Rev. John Rosh Straton, before a huge and fashionable congregation, had piloted the theatrical stage as the most demoralising influence in America, Mr. William A. Brady, the well-known theatrical and dramatic producer, jumped up from his seat in the middle of the congregation and shouted out loudly, "Do not slander your neighbour."

He then proceeded to answer at some length all the arguments raised by the pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Straton declared that the theatre-going public was being dragged with indecency to girls gained promotion at the price of honour.

"The slim trail of Mammism and money leads over the fair face of the dramatic art of America," he told his fashionable congregation.

"Much of the blame can be placed on the brazen daunting of unequal femininity for the sake of money." The pastor laid this on the doors of those who would view the productions of the present-day theatrical productions.

In the same strain the rev. gentleman proceeded to denounce members of the theatrical profession who gained notoriety by divorcing their matrimonial partners, particularly mentioning some well-known film artists. The movie colony at Hollywood and the case of Roscoe Arbuckle was also referred to scathingly.

There was consternation amongst the members of the church when Mr. Brady, flushed and angry, demanded of the pastor why he picked on the stage for his denunciation. He declared hotly:

"I can prove that in the last twenty years many horrible crimes have been committed by ministers of the churches. More clergy have been convicted of murders than actors. There are more clergy than actors in goal. The stage is entitled to a square deal. The stage and the theatre performed services during the war unequalled by any other profession. Admittedly there are some bad plays, but there are ten good ones to every bad one. If there are indecent ones, as the Rev. Mr. Straton says, then he should exert the law to close up those theatres."

Mr. Brady denied that the Jews controlled the theatres. He says that the Jews own about half of them, while the authors and producers, in both the legitimate theatre and the movie theatres, are 90 per cent. Christian. He ended with a dramatic performance: "Co-operate with us of the stage. French God and Christ to them; don't slander."

The clash in the church between Mr. Straton and Mr. Brady was one of the most exciting ever seen in a place of worship. The place was crowded long before Mr. Straton launched his indictment against stage morals, many theatrical and cinema stars being present to cheer their defender. In the midst of the turmoil there was a loud "Bang! Bang!" and a flash of lighting light, in leaving the photographers were recording the scene. Mr. Brady paused, bowed, and said, "I thank you." Hisses and cheers alternated in the edifice, and apparently the audience was about evenly divided.

Mr. Straton's main argument was that attendance in church, chapel, and Sunday school had declined in proportion to the popularity of movies, plays, and cinema, and the time had come when public decency cried halt. — Daily Telegraph.

EMPLOYER FINED £1,000.

PERSISTENT BREACHES OF TRADES BOARD ACT.

At Tower Bridge Police Court, on Feb. 15th, Mr. Waddy fined Thomas Frederick Simmons, a combinator manufacturer, of Tauxer Street, Birmingham, £1,000, less including costs, on 17 summonses for failing to pay the minimum rate of wages under the Trades Board Act, and on one summons for failing to exhibit the notices required under the Act.

The defendant said he thought the trade boards were an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject and the ruin of trade.

The Magistrate said that figures showed that on the dates named in the summonses the defendant had deprived his employees of some £50 per week, an average of £2,500 a year. He had already been summoned and fined at that Court for similar offences, but had still persisted in this course. He (the Magistrate) was convinced that the defendant had been exploiting the poverty and distress of the district to his own profit and advantage. The defendant had further been guilty, on his own admission, of the outrage of having dismissed from his employment people who had been compelled by the trade board to bear witness against him.

The defendant gave notice of appeal.

"THE CURSE OF WORK."

Speaking on "The Curse of Work" before a meeting of the Industrial League and Council at Caxton Hall on February 1st, Mr. Hamilton T. Smith said he believed work was one of the few forms of pleasure which did not have to be paid for very dearly in the long run. But vast numbers of our population were condemned to labour at work of a nature which made it impossible to take pleasure in it. This, he thought, was due to the attitude of the mind of the worker who persisted in looking on business as merely something out of which to make money. The Guild Craftsmen of the Middle Ages had left unmistakable marks on their creations of the pleasure they took in their labour. Sub-division of labour, however, had made the present-day worker almost into a machine, and he could not take any interest in the finished article because he was engaged on the production of only a small part of it. In his opinion the disgust engendered by this mechanical work was one of the chief causes of industrial unrest.

While the death-rate in England and Wales during 1921 was the lowest on record for the country as a whole, the birth-rate was, save for the years, 1915-1919, the smallest recorded for the whole country. The figures were 12.1 and 22.4 respectively.

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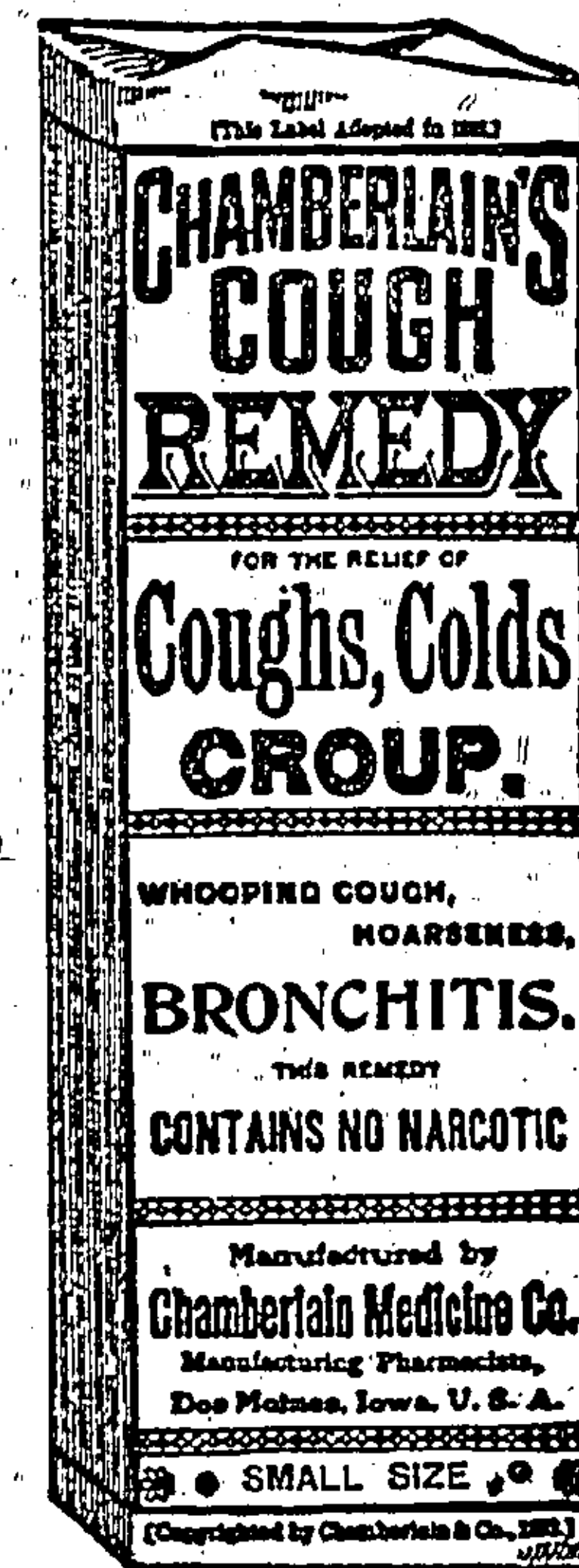
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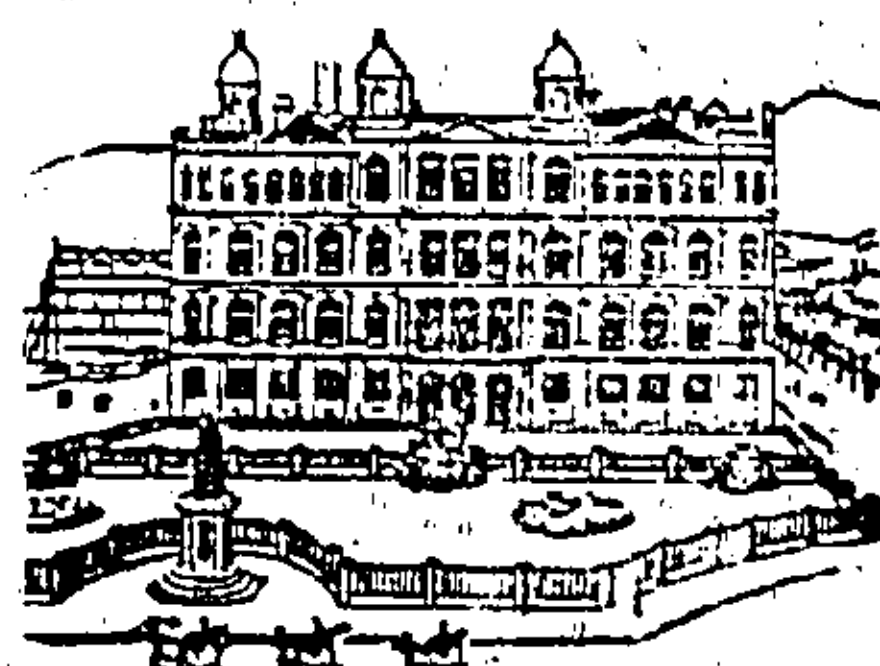
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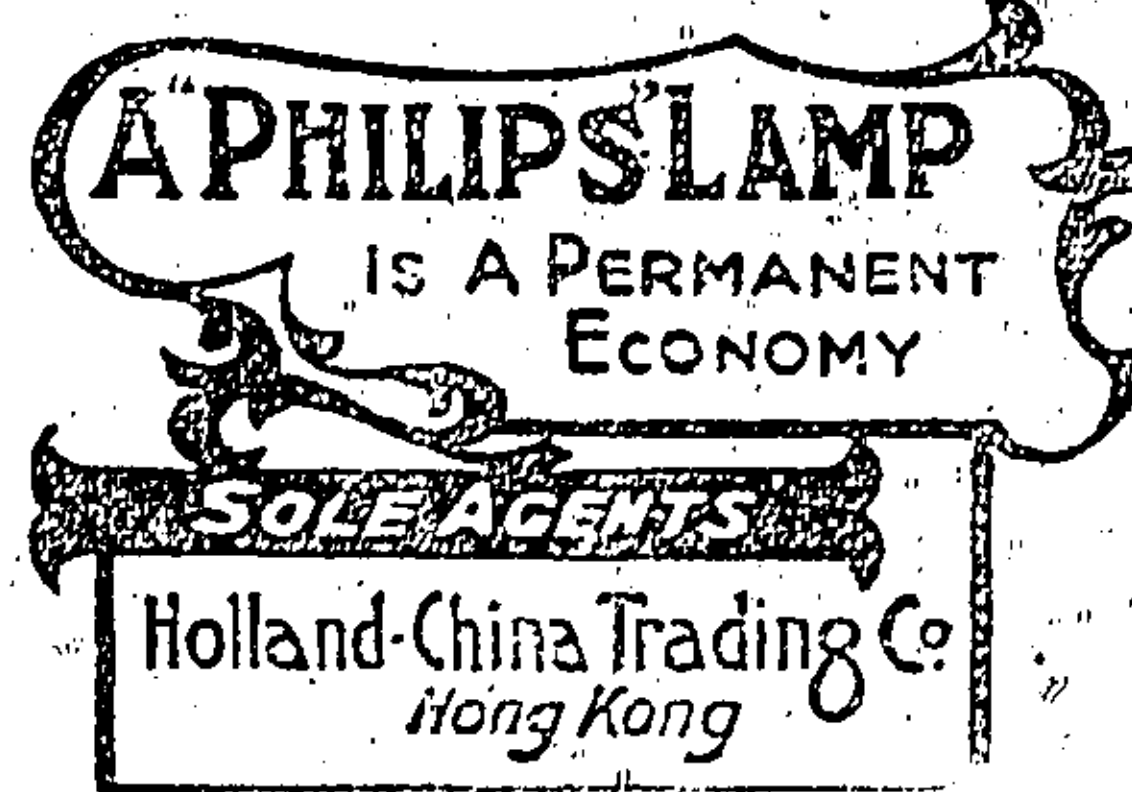
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For Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg, 30th May.
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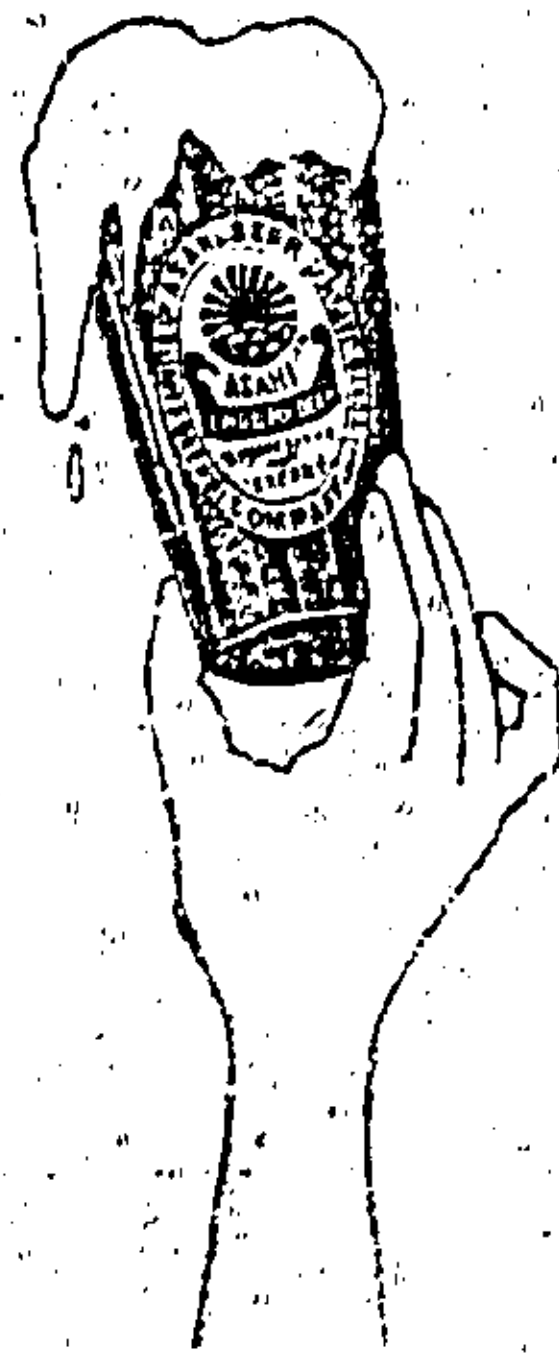
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

A ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
VOLUME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 1st.

The Robert Louis Stevenson Club of Edinburgh is preparing an interesting volume for publication. It will be entitled "I Remember Robert Louis Stevenson." The writers who contribute will number several of Stevenson's intimates, his old friends in Edinburgh, and also relatives of his own, and men and women who met him in this country and abroad, and in his last years at Samoa. A sub-committee of the Club was appointed to carry out the project, and the book is now being prepared under the editorship of Miss Rowland Mason, who hopes to have it ready for publication in the autumn by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers. Among those who have sent or promised contributions are Sir Sidney Colvin, Lady Colvin, Dr. Edmund Gosse, Lady Guthrie, Sir Graham Balfour, Principal Sir Alfred Ewing, Lady Jersey, Lord Dundas, Mr. Patrick Campbell, Lord Dundas, and Sir James Balfour Paul.

Another interesting intimation has reference to the presentation to the Club of a collection of Stevensoniana by Sir Sidney Colvin. The letter in which this gift is intimated is addressed to Professor J. Y. Simpson, and is in these terms:—"You are very welcome to let the members of the Stevenson Club know that I propose at once to change my will in their favour and leave to the Club (unless, as is possible, I should decide to present them sooner) my personal collection of Stevenson in the shape of his riding whips, and cap, spurs, and an annotated set of the plays of the younger Dumas; also perhaps a few letters; but the most important of these is of a character so sacred and intimate that I am not certain whether I shall decide to make it in any manner publicly accessible."

A SCOTS ADMIRAL ON THE SCOTTS.

When I was a young man, I had a hobby, and it was to be a Scotsman to my finger tip. I went so far as to have a "half yin" every time I crossed the Tweed, in honour of Scotland. If I could have ordered my own diet, I am sure it would have consisted of porridge for breakfast, mullie pudding for lunch, with a good dollop of cockle and haggis. I loved Dean Ramsay, pictures of Highland cattle, and a skirl on the bagpipes. So all my artistic tendencies were Scottish, and a foursome reel was my greatest delight. Since those days I have found out many things, and one of my discoveries has been that, while Scotsmen abroad are, as a rule, a splendid lot of fellows, that at home remain very, very narrow.

So writes Admiral Sir Charles Dundas of Dundas, K.C.M.G., in "An Admiral's Yarns." Sir Charles, we find on consulting "Who's Who," may be safely regarded as a genuine Scot by birth and present residence; but plainly he is one of that type of Scots who are in some respects more ignorant of their own country than even an intrusive Englishman may be. When any Scotsman "makes a hobby" of being a Scotsman, and believes that this involves pious devotion to porridge, haggis, and "half yins," his case is hopeless. And the saddest thing about him is that it is practically impossible to make him understand why it should be so.

Not being quite so narrow, however, as the "snuffy people" Sir Charles seems to find himself mixed up with in Mid-Lothian, "whose outlook is confined to such narrow limits as the boundary of their country affords," we rather like the Admiral in spite of the music-hall impression he has acquired of his native country.

For instance, the gallant Admiral plays the bagpipes. We may say without fear of contradiction that no gentleman ever took the trouble to learn the bagpipes without being a patriot at heart. And the Admiral has loudly proclaimed his love of that great instrument, for has he not made it "skirl" (loathsome word) on many a foreign strand?

THE BAGPIPES AT SHANGHAI.

Sir Charles tells a rich tale about his experiences at Shanghai in 1902. It was St. Andrew's Day, and he went ashore to meet his fellow-countrymen. "I had received an invitation to dine with a Scots family and to go to the St. Andrew's Ball with them afterwards, which was the great event of the year in these parts. Being somewhat of a piper, and having been invited to play my bagpipes at the dance, I donned my kilt, and taking my pipes with me, duly presented myself at my host's house in time for dinner. Before going into the drawing-room, I carefully placed the treasured instrument in what I thought was a safe place where no one would touch it. It had been very carefully tuned, and was quite ready for action when the time came, so I sailed in, making my bows with the confidence of a monarch. After the dinner, the ladies retired to the drawing-room, and the men hoisted 'blue-pendant-eight-flag,' which means in naval parlance to turn together to port, which they plainly did with the utmost enthusiasm." But when, a little later, Sir Charles tried to blow up his pipes for a reel, he found some joker had removed the reeds, and put the instrument out of order. Plainly as a Scot and a piper he was not taken seriously enough by his company, and all things considered it is not surprising.

MISCELLANEA.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig has been elected Chancellor of St. Andrew's University in room of the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

A tribute to the memory of the late Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia, was unveiled in St. Columba's Church, Pont Street, London, by Sir Joseph Cook, the present High Commissioner.

The late Thomas Mollwraith Lusk (69), of 8, Lorraine Gardens, Downhill, Glasgow, formerly of Calcutta, a director of the Kelantan Rubber Estates, has left personal estate of the value of £24,883.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes CR, GS, KL, LM, LV, LR, LT, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, OG, PD, PL, PG, PO, PS, PW, A, L

WANTED—EUROPEAN DOCTOR desirous Post as Ship-Surgeon voyage to England. Reply Box Q.L. c/o Daily Press Office.

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TO LET—Office room on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET—From about 1st May—furnished house at Magazine Gap, 12 rooms, near Motor Road. Apply F. M. Crawford, c/o Lane Crawford, Ltd.

FOR SALE—Buick 5-seater (wire wheels) guaranteed first class condition only run 7000 miles, no reasonable offer refused. Box H. A. L. c/o Daily Press Office.

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WANTED—SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, upper level or Peak preferred—occupation any time between now and 30th September. J. W. B. c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.

2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local City from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Voeux Road entrance.

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SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "UNION BUILDING," from 1st April. Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

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IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxol, Picual, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 63, Queen's Road Central, (Opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company—Annex 101).

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	via HOIHOW	"LAISANG"	Saturday	25th March	3 p.m.
MANILA	via HOIHOW	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	25th March	3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	via HOIHOW	"CHUNGSANG"	Tuesday	28th March	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday	29th March	8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	via HOIHOW	"WAHSANG"	Tuesday	30th March	Noon
SHANGHAI	via HOIHOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday	30th March	Noon

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Swatow when convenient.

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M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	14th Apr. do.	
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	14th May. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG.	

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 22nd.
Heian Maru, Japanese str., 1,181 tons, Capt. Kurohara, from Takao, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Mentor, British str., 4,732 tons, Capt. J. D. Hazland, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
M. S. Dollar, British str., 6,019 tons, Capt. J. Bernethy, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.
P. S. Samud, Chinese str., 998 tons, Capt. Khun, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.
Takamatsu Maru, Japanese str., 1,118 tons, Capt. Asakura, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.K.
Van Overbeek, Dutch str., 2,836 tons, Capt. J. J. C. van Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Wuhu, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. Pringle, from Canton, in ballast.—R. & S.
 March 23rd.
Commisair, French str., 5,034 tons, Capt. Angelin, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.
Hafslor, Norwegian str., 781 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thoresen & Co.
Perry Maru, Japanese str., 2,670 tons, Capt. J. Yawata, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.
Pine Tree State, American str., 8,405 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Telegraph, British str., 3,905 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—H. & S.

CLEARANCES.

March 22nd.
Aushin Maru, for Canton.
Benader, for Shanghai.
Chang Hing, for K. C. Wan.
Hafslor, for Sweden.
Hankow, for K. C. Wan.
Heian Maru, for Port Paravay.
Hsiaoang, for Sandakan.
Hydranga, for Swatow.
Kai Wah, for Tourane.
Shan Lamer, for Canton.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Shanghai, for Chien.
Singapore, for Canton.
Tango Maru, for Manila.
Tenri Maru, for Amoy.
Uda, for Sebaku.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on March 22nd: Mr. H. G. Magno, Mr. F. Carriz, Mr. D. T. Farrell, Mrs. M. L. McKern, Mr. H. C. Langhorst, Miss N. C. Gibson, Mrs. H. A. Butler, Mr. A. E. White, Mr. E. L. English, Mr. L. Abat, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stueger, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Loomis, Mr. P. H. Lindington, Miss A. G. Stone, Mrs. M. K. Bayne, Mrs. M. E. Airey, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Worley, Mr. S. D. Burno, Mr. N. Hartory and Mrs. L. Adekawai.
 Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on March 23rd: Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Anderson and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Alder, Mr. G. S. Andrews, Miss Baddeley, Mrs. A. E. Black, Miss L. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clapp, Mr. G. Crew, Miss A. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Choteco, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dickman, Miss M. Dickman, Mrs. L. A. Davis, Miss A. Dulmage, Miss E. B. Day, Mr. J. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Drake, Mr. C. H. Dodds, Mr. W. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dinsdale, Miss J. Earl, Mr. J. Ezra, Dr. F. Evans, Dr. B. A. Falconer, Miss K. Falconer, Mr. E. C. Fenwick, Dr. H. Fowler, Mr. R. F. Fitch, Mr. R. Fairnie, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gaudin, Dr. A. Gaud, Miss F. Gaud, Mrs. A. C. Garson, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Rev. J. C. Hardy, Mr. M. Haguenauer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard, Mr. A. G. Harrison, Mr. C. Hurle, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Henderson, Major F. A. B. Johnston, Mrs. F. Kittermaster, Miss H. B. Lay, Miss L. R. Leonard, Master D. L. Lay, Miss G. Law, Mrs. B. S. Lay, Mr. H. M. Langborger, Mr. W. Lancaster, Mr. H. Muller, Miss C. MacAdie, Mr. D. C. Miller, Miss A. Maerke, Mrs. R. B. Miller, Mr. M. R. Negro, Mr. J. Nahapiet, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parker, Mr. A. Pirvano, Mr. W. T. Paines, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Parmalio, Mrs. Milton Shirk, Mr. L. S. Sahin, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mrs. W. M. Stevens, Miss M. N. Stevens, Miss O. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Thomas, Dr. Oscar Thompson, Capt. R. O. Thomas, Mrs. F. O. Usher and children, Miss O. A. Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodon, Miss L. S. Weeks, Mr. E. H. Whitford, Mr. J. M. Withington, Mrs. E. L. West and children, Mr. R. W. Watkins, Mr. Perry Wearne, Mr. E. Woodward and Mr. Zimmerman.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. *Islands* left Singapore on March 22nd, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about the 25th inst.
 The Ben Line s.s. *Benary*, from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about March 26th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* (Liverpool line) left Brakenhead for Hongkong via Suva on February 26th, and is expected here on April 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Calcutta Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 28th.
Kakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.
Japan (B.I.), due March 28th.
Kalga (P. & O.), due March 28th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 24th.
Kanagawa Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 25th.
Merano (Lloyd Triestino), due March 27th.
Takada (B.I.), due March 25th, p.m.
Teireia (Blue Funnel line) due March 24th.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 28th.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.
 FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALDER"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
 All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Apr., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 15th March 1922. [651]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.
 S/S "BENVORLICH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London and Straits Ports are hereby informed that the steamer is hereby notified that all cargo, with the exception of Explosives and Heavy Lifts, has been brought forward from Singapore per s.s. "Benader" and is now being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.
 All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Apr., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 18th March 1922. [652]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M. V. "GLENAMORY" FROM UNITED KINGDOM & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
 M. V. "GLENMARA" FROM UNITED KINGDOM & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessels are hereby informed that same have been reshipped from Kobe and arrived at Hongkong by s.s. "AWA MARU" TO-DAY and that their Goods will be landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
 Goods not cleared by the 25th MARCH, 1922, will be subject to rent.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922. 675

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE
 From 24th to 30th March, 1922.
 High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Date	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	24	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 59	4 6	1 38	1 7
Satur.	25	8 23	4 8	1 52	1 8
		7 41	5 2	1 33	9 0
Sun.	26	8 43	5 1	2 22	1 4
		8 17	5 2	2 11	2 5
Mon.	27	9 0	5 2	2 48	2 2
		8 52	5 6	2 19	1 5
Tue.	28	9 18	5 6	2 25	1 9
		9 38	5 8	2 47	1 8
Wed.	29	9 39	5 8	3 5	1 7
		10 2	5 9	4 14	1 8
Thur.	30	10 6	5 9	4 40	1 6
		10 41	5 6		

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 24th to 30th March, 1922.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week Date H'kong Standard Time Height H'kong Standard Time Height

Fri. 24 h. m. ft. in. h. m. ft. in.

Satur. 25 6 59 4 6 1 38 1 7

Sun. 26 8 23 4 8 1 52 1 8

Mon. 27 7 41 5 2 1 33 9 0

Tue. 28 8 43 5 1 2 22 1 4

Wed. 29 8 17 5 2 2 11 2 5

Thurs. 30 9 0 5 2 2 48 2 2

Fri. 31 8 52 5 6 2 19 1 5

Sat. 1 9 18 5 6 2 25 1 9

Sun. 2 9 38 5 8 2 47 1 8

Mon. 3 10 2 5 9 4 14 1 8

Tue. 4 10 41 5 6 4 40 1 6

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

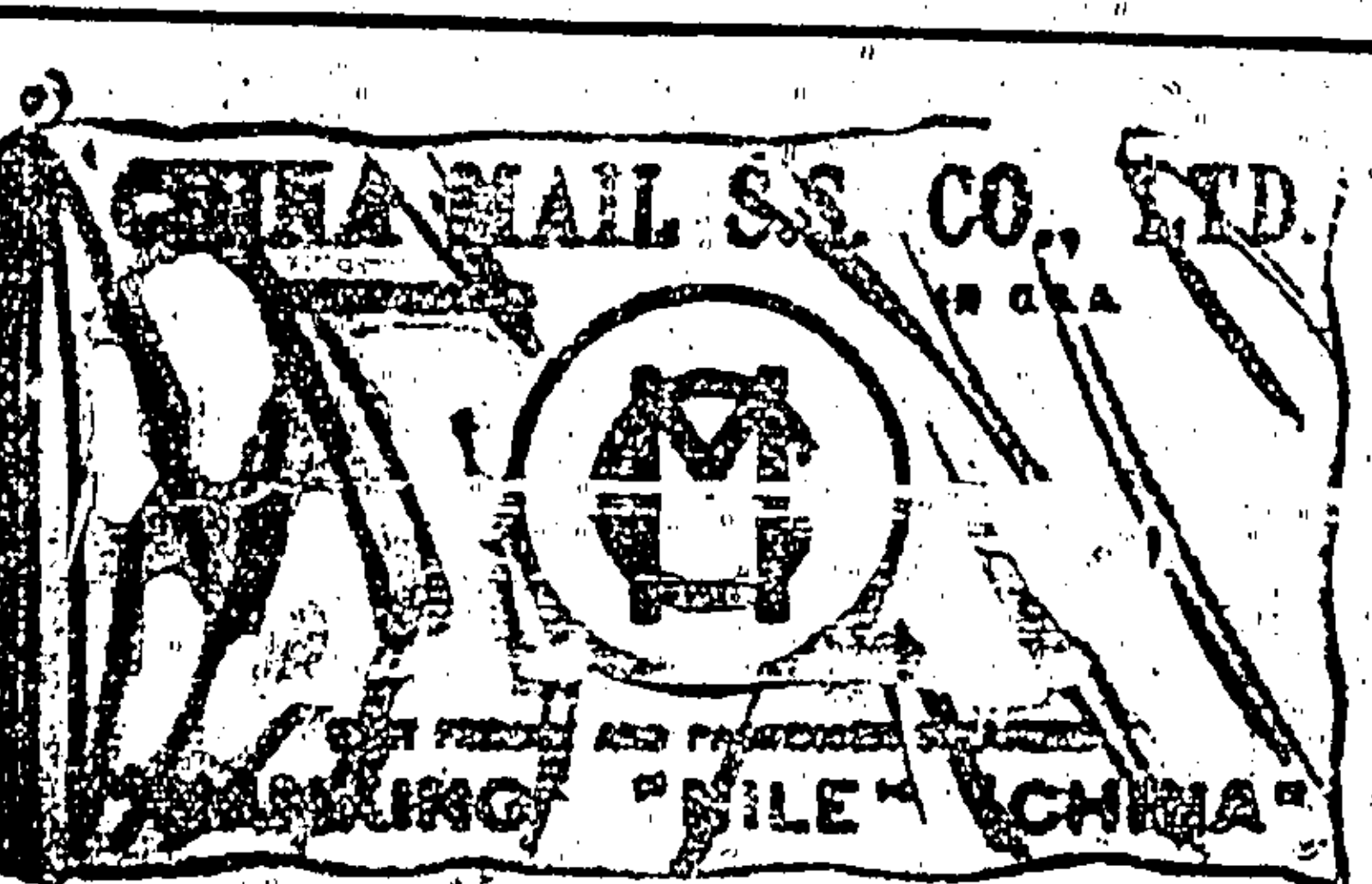
via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.
 From Hongkong Arrive Vancouver From Canada England.
 Empress Asia Mar. 23 April 10 Empress Britain Apr. 22 Apr. 29
 Empress Russia Apr. 20 May 8 Empress France May 16 May 23
 Empress Montague April 25 May 19 Empress Britain May 26 June 2
 Empress Japan May 4 May 25 Montcalm June 2 June 10
 Empress Asia May 18 June 8 Empress France June 13 June 20
 Empress Canada June 1 June 19 Empress Scotland June 27 July 4
 Empress Russia June 15 July 3 Empress France July 11 July 18
 Empress Australia June 29 July 17 Empress Scotland July 25 Aug. 1
 Empress Asia July 13 July 31 Empress France Aug. 8 Aug. 15
 Empress Canada July 27 Aug. 14 Empress Scotland Aug. 22 Aug. 29
 Empress Russia Aug. 10 Aug. 28 Empress France Sept. 5 Sept. 12

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Dining Rooms.
 Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKIANG" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu

s.s. "NANKIANG" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NILE"

May 30th at noon April 25th at noon April 4th at noon

Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN"

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada

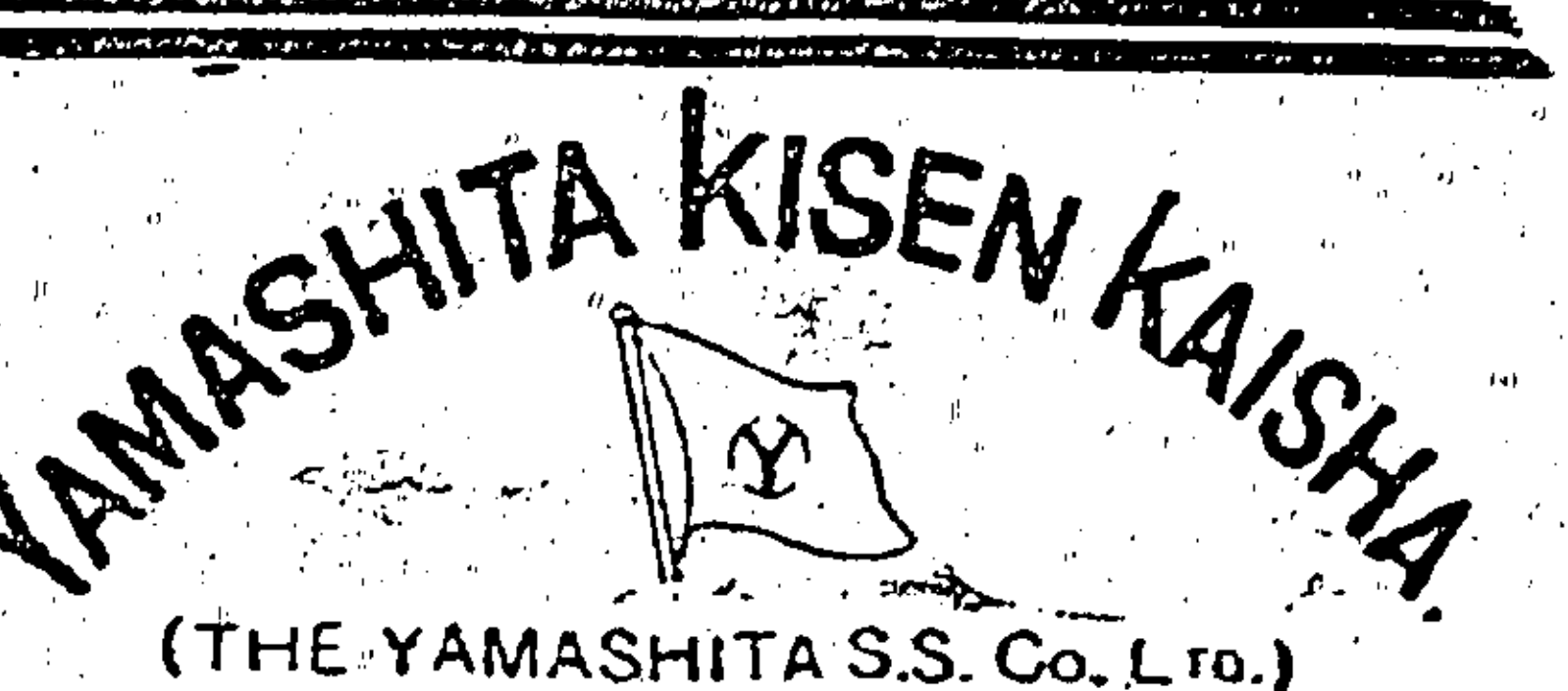
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to western ports for delivery at Atlantic Ports.

O. T. SURENDRA, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HOOVER STREET, TEL. HONGKONG 2161.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1924. No. 2161.



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 31st March.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 30th March.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Street, West Tel. No. 155.

S. J. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building Tel. No. 140.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, January to Jan.

1921. With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24th, 1922.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SUWA MARU (calling Manila) ... Thursday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.

(To be transhipped at Kobe into SHIDZUKA MARU)

FUSHIMI MARU ... To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANIWEBP via Singapore & C.

KANO MARU ... Sunday, 28th Mar., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

SAMBURG, via LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 14th April.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Saturday, 8th April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & C.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Apr., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

MATASASHI MARU ... Sunday, 9th Apr.

NEW YORK via Suez.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAH

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Mar.

SOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOSTON MARU ... Friday, 24th Mar.

WAKABE MARU ... Thursday, 30th Mar.

HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON via Suez

s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 3rd April

s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 17th April

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT.

BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Flume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

s.s. "PERSIA" ... sailing middle of April.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "MERANO" ... sailing on or about 29th March.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing about the end of Apr.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Pearlport" ... Due Hongkong 8th April.

"Dewey" ... Leave Hongkong 10th April.

"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 22nd May.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 24th May.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 11th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA.

SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 26th Mar.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 31st Mar.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 18th Apr.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 20th April.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 1st April... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF FRIMLA" 15th March... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" 1st May... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or Bains & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Suez Canal ... 30th Mar.

S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
Destinations. Steamers & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMAZON" 11,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.

MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "PORTUGUE" 20,000 ... On or about 14th April.

MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMBOISE" 15,000 ... On or about 6th April.

MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... On or about 17th April.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH-CHINA PORTS OF CHINA ... "COM. RAMEL" 15,000 ... End of March.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

R. HODENFUEER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons, staterooms and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAILOONG ... Capt. F. J. Gill ... Sunday, Mar. 26th, at 11 a.m.

HAIHONG ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Thursday, Mar. 30th, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Manager.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	T. no.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,098	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,700	4th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	8,011	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,987	28th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	8,401	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,248	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,700	30th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONQUOLA"	8,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	31st June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SODAN"	9,000	1st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	19th July	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	7,000	29th Mar.	(Singapore, Penang & Rangoon with Transshipment at Singapore) and Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th April	(Macleay, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KALYAN"	9,000	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"JAPAN"	9,000	29th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
"COLABA"	6,000	4th Apr.	Japan, Amoy

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

+ Cargo only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

11, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Saturday, 15th Apr.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

BOOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 15th Mar.

DELI & HANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st April

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"PEKING MARU" ... Monday, 17th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dalmen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Monday, 1st May

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Apr.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 31st Mar.

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KATO MARU" ... Monday, 27th Mar.

"AMARUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 21st April.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

81, George's Building, HONGKONG

Telephone 2145. Telegrams (Furnes).

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LAEN SAMUD"	On 24th Mar. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th Mar. noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 24th Mar. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"WUHU"	On 24th Mar. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"HUNAN"	On 25th Mar. D.L.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 25th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Mar. 4 p.m.
SOURABAYA	"TAIKOO WANYI"	On 25th Mar. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 25th Mar. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 25th Mar. noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 25th Mar. noon.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 25th Mar. noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 1st Apr. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PIN SAMUD"	On 1st Apr. 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, including Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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